

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7350.—VOL. XLIV.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1861.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

## BIRTH.

On the 26th instant, at her residence, Union-street, Pyrmont, the wife of Robert Calver, of a son.

## DEATH.

On the 26th instant, at Double Bay, George, the beloved child of William and Jane Stephen, aged 11 months.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.**—The GREAT BRITAIN, steamship, 5000 tons, 500 horse-power, JOHN GRAY, Esq., commander, expected to arrive at Melbourne on the 28th inst., will be despatched for Liverpool on 28th January next.

Passengers desiring to proceed to Europe by her can engage cabins, &c., on application to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, & CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street.

**STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.**—The Otago Gold-fields, &c., a.s. AIRDALE, W. WOODS, commander, will be despatched on the 10th January, 1862, for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOKER, and OTAGO.

Passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manakau will be taken on by the company's intercolonial steamer from Nelson.

Return tickets are issued, at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain one month in New Zealand.

For freight or passage apply to the office, J. J. COHEN, general manager, Hunter River, New Stream Navigation Company, Sydney.

**THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE, ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.**—The PATRICKSON, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.

**THE WILLIAMS, for CLARENCE TOWN direct, on TUESDAY NIGHT, the 31st December, at 11 o'clock.**

**THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE, ON TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 8 a.m.**

**THE PATRICKSON, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 a.m.**

**THE WILLIAMS, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 a.m.**

**THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO MELBOURNE, WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW.**

**CLARENCE TOWN direct, on THURSDAY, 4th January, 1862.**

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**MARY, for MANNING RIVER.**—For freight or passage apply to the office, Victoria Wharf.

**ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.**—The regular trader CITY OF SYDNEY, Captain LEDDRA, on SATURDAY first.

For freight or passage apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Warr, King-street.

**GIPSY FOR TWOFOOT BAY.**—E. WRIGHT, master, December 28th.

For freight or passage, apply on board, Commercial Wharf, or to HARRIS and CO., George-street.

**ANN and MARIA, from ADELAIDE.**—Companions will please PASS ENTRIES for Market Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered and stored at the risk of the consignee.

T. G. SAWYERS, agent, Exchange.

**FOR PORT DENISON and BROAD SOUND.**—The first-class steamer GUIDING STAR, Captain TILL, will have quick dispatch for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to J. and W. BYRNES and CO., or LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

**ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOKER.**—The favourite regular trader, LOUIS and MIRIAM, J. R. VANDERVOORD, commander, will next with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

**ONLY VESSEL FOR OTAGO.**—The smart clipper schooner THANE OF FIFE, D. HUGHES, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

**ONLY VESSEL FOR OTAGO, landing freight at DUNEDIN.**—The clipper schooner JANE LOCKE, J. H. T. now hourly expected, will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

**ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.**—The clipper schooner CONSTANCE, J. BUTT, commander, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

**FOR SHANGHAI direct.**—For Passengers and Stock only. The fine A1 clipper ship NAOMI, P. SAYERS, commander, will sail for the above port, on 10th January, 1862.

Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., O'Connell-street.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**—For Passengers only. The fine A1 barque STALEY, M. WYCHERLEY, commander, has superior accommodation for cabin and intermediate passengers, and will sail from Newcastle for San Francisco, direct, on SATURDAY, 4th January, 1862.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., O'Connell-street.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.**—The well-known passenger ship IONIAN, C. P. HURSTIS, commander, will be despatched for the above port on the 27th inst.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to Captain HURSTIS, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via AUCKLAND.**—The smart clipper barque CONSTANCE, J. BUTT, commander, will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to Captain BUTT, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

**FOR LONDON.**—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship DONALD, J. H. T. now hourly expected, will sail for the above port, on 10th January, 1862.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to Captain DONALD, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

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## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

**GIUSEPPE ROSSETTI.**—His friends last heard of him from an Italian, John, near Sydney, about April, 1860. Information about the said G. R. will be thankfully received at the Italian Consulate, 57, New Pitt-street.

**ISAAC HARRIS.**—Formerly of Hobart Town, is earnestly requested to write to his daughter FANNY and his son DAVID. Any person knowing ISAAC HARRIS, will oblige by writing to Mr. JAMES BURNS, Franklin, New, Tasmania.

**GIUSEPPE ROSSETTI.**—Vostro padre desidera ricevere vostro amore. Presentatelo al Consolato d'Italia, 57, New Pitt-street.

**MR. LAMBERT BIRD.**—Hockington? You better communicate with Mr. BELLHOUSE.

**JOSEPH DUBURY.**—From Manchester, write Brother THOMAS, Post Office, Sandhurst, Bendigo.

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**—A Grand Day PERFORMANCE of the gorgeous burlesque of ALADDIN, or THE WONDERFUL SCAMP, and the CHRISTIAN PANTOMIME, SATURDAY next, December 28th. Doors open at two o'clock, commence at half-past. Boxes, 4s.; upper circle, 3s.; pit, 2s.; children, half-price.

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**—Glorious success of Aladdin, and the Christmas Pantomime.

**SECOND NIGHT of Miss EARL as ALADDIN, and The Wonderful Scamp.**

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**—Come and see G. H. Rogers as the Widow Twankey.

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**—The gorgeous burlesque of ALADDIN, and the CHRISTIAN PANTOMIME, SATURDAY next, December 28th. Doors open at two o'clock, commence at half-past.

**MR. NATHAN'S CONCERT.**—Masonic Hall, MONDAY, 30th December, 1861.

That every patriot should attend the said concert, and the whole of the music arranged for half orchestra by Mr. Nathan, all the available vocal talent of the colony have kindly consented to sing at the concert.

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## TEMPERANCE HALL.

**BUCKLEY MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT.**—Complete success of the new Pantomime.

**SKE COLLINS as Clown TO-NIGHT.**—Temperance Hall.

**WILSON Sings TO-NIGHT.**—Temperance Hall.

**SUCH Fun in the Harlequinade.**—Temperance Hall.

**A GRAND AFTERNOON Performance next SATURDAY.**—Children half-price.

**PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the appointment of Mr. Charles Moorman has been cancelled by special vote of Council, and that Mr. HENRY GALE has been duly elected to fill the office of Clerk and Collector to this Municipality, to commence from 1st January, 1862.

By order of the Council, 23rd December, 1861.

**ELECTORS OF PARLAMATTA.**—The number of people will be limited at this establishment, the number of people will be limited at this establishment, the number of people will be limited at this establishment.

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## EDUCATION.

**VACANCY for one pupil in a select establishment for young gentlemen, where only six borders are received.**

The residence is most delightfully situated at Sandwick, within a short distance of Sydney, and possesses the amplest means for healthy recreation, with the advantage of an excellent school. The pupils receive a first-class education, and enjoy a large amount of domestic comfort and supervision than can be obtained in large establishments. Prospective pupils on hand at S. Hobbins, Esq., Pitt-street, or at Mr. Edson, Tronville Villa, Sandwick.

**SCHOLASTIC—Ormond House, Paddington.**—The above spacious and healthy situated residence, surrounded by its own grounds, and commanding extensive views, has been taken by Mrs. WILLIAM BLAXLAND, who is prepared to open it after Christmas as an educational establishment, for the daughters of gentlemen, to whom, as boarders, weekly boarders, and morning pupils, she offers a thorough and accomplished course of tuition, on moderate and inclusive terms.

**HOMERUSH and BURWOOD ACADEMY.**—As the number of pupils will be limited at this establishment, the number of pupils will be limited at this establishment, the number of pupils will be limited at this establishment.

**THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Newcastle.**—The Pupils were examined orally on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Canon Fletcher and Groves, Rev. C. Walsh, and the head master—the Rev. E. K. Vestman.

The prizes were awarded to James Coutts in mathematics, to Martin Richardson, in divinity, to W. C. Corliffe, for good conduct, to B. Hudson, Masters J. Russell, A. Sparks, S. G. Russell, and others were awarded prizes in different subjects. In the evening a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen met in the schoolroom, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens by the pupils, to witness the award and to judge of the proficiency made by the boys in elocution. The prizes were presented by the liberality of the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, and the Rev. Canon Fletcher. The address by the Rev. E. K. Vestman, the school broke up for the Christmas vacation, which terminates on Wednesday, 22nd January next.

**PREPARATORY SCHOOL for young Gentlemen, from 6 to 10 years of age.**

**TENNIS** will be received at the Office of the Registrar-General for Harbours and Rivers, until noon of FRIDAY, the 31st inst., from 10 to 12 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining a license to play on the Tennis Grounds of the Harbour and Rivers.

**TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.**—The Directors of the Pyrmont Bridge Company will be prepared to receive TENDERS for debentures, secured on the Company's property, to the extent of £1000, in even amounts of not less than £100.

The debentures will be issued for three years, from 1st January, 1862, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Sealed tenders for the whole or any portion of the above debentures, to be delivered to the Registrar-General, at the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Office, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., addressed to the Secretary.

**PIZZA and GIFT BOOKS in great variety.** Children's picture books, coloured and uncoloured, &c., &c. JAMES W. WAUGH, 265, George-street.

**TO BLACKSMITHS and others.**—Small COAL for SALE, on the Graham Wharf. Apply Intercolonial Royal Mail Company.

**ARMSTRONG'S HOSPITAL for SICK HORSES and SHOEING.** 260, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

**AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL HOTEL.** 191, York-street, Sydney. ALFRED BRADFORD, Proprietor. First-class accommodation for Gentlemen. Private families will find the comforts of a home.

**MELBOURNE.**—Families or gentlemen visiting Melbourne will find very superior accommodation at No. 1 Simpson-street, Wellington Parade, East Melbourne, apply to Messrs. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Pitt-street.

**CORNS.**—Corns, Bunions, and Callouses, extracted without cutting, by W. REINSTEIN, Surgeon-Chiropractor. Attendance from 9 to 12, and 3 to 6 p.m.

**CORNS EXTRACTED.**—Without the slightest pain, defective nails, and all impurities of the feet, thoroughly cured, by Mr. ALEXANDER, Chiropractor, 324, George-street, next to the Stock Bank.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**—W. DRYAN and CO., from No. 142, D'Arny-street, to No. 1, Weymouth-street, a few doors above Bank of New South Wales.

**R. STEWART, Undertaker, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.** Funerals conducted on most reasonable terms.

**REMOVAL.**—A. FLACK, die sinker, &c., from Park-street to the corner of York and Bathurst streets.

**TRUST MONIES TO LEND.**—on mortgage of freehold property, &c. Apply to GRIFFITHS, PAINING, and CO., Spring-street.

**WILLINGTON** is making a shipment of PARCELS to Pictou, and to Mr. J. H. Hogg, for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe. Small parcels, at 1s. 6d. per parcel.

**£7000 TO LEND.**—at a moderate rate of interest, in one or more sums, on city freehold property. Apply to CHATTO and HUGHES, auctioneers and agents, 243, George-street.

**TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.**—Lost, a mouscham, with a collar and a bell, on the 24th inst., near the Pyrmont Bridge. Whoever brings the same to the Registrar-General, will receive the reward.

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## WANTED.

**WANTED, a STABLEMAN.** Apply at the Stables, High-street.

**WANTED, a YOUTH, as GROOM and Light Porter.** JAMES CLARK, 525, Bedford-street.

**WANTED, a respectable GIRL.** Apply 219, Bathurst-street.

**WANTED, a LAUNDRESS to proceed to Bathurst.** Apply 19, O'Connell-street.

**WANTED, a LAD; also, an ASSISTANT BUTCHER.** W. F. HULLE, 559, George-street, South.

**WANTED, a competent GENERAL SERVANT (north of Ireland preferred).** 361, Elizabeth-street, near Bathurst-street.

**WANTED, a Visiting GOVERNESS to instruct in English, French, music, and drawing.** Mrs. M. ASHER, Hunter-street.

**WANTED, a Family for Shepherding.** Married Couple, Farm Servants, Garden Labourer. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

**WANTED, This Morning, SHEPHERDS, for Queensland.** H. HANDBURGH, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

**WANTED, a MAN to milk cows and look after horses, and make himself generally useful.** English preferred. Wages, 12s. per week. Apply 361, Gasterlagh-street.

**WANTED, a good useful GIRL.** Apply, Smith's Cottage, No. 130, Palmer-street, near William-street.

**WANTED, a steady active Man as a STEWARDMAN.** Reference required. Apply to Stewart of Union Club.

**WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS.**—Sitting-room and Bedrooms, with Board, in a private family. Address C. F. HEALD, Office.

**WANTED, a strong LAD, for the grocery trade; a good character.** Indispensable. E. RAMSAY, grocer, 41, Bathurst-street.



## PRAY, SIR, ARE YOU A GENTLEMAN?

(From "Once a Week.")

On the 23rd of March, 1860, I went to London for a couple of days on business.

Turning the corner of Chancery Lane, I unexpectedly encountered my friend Frank Stonhouse. I call him my friend, though there was a disparity in our ages—he being forty-five, I thirty years old. He, moreover, was a married man with a family; I an unmarried man, without encumbrances. Still we were very much attached to each other. After an exclamation of surprise and pleasure Frank replied, "I am very busy now, but you must come and dine with me to-day, at seven o'clock."

"Very well," replied I, and we parted.

As my tale will, I fear, be a long one, I must not be prolix at starting, especially as this is but a kind of preface. So fancy, good reader, dinner over—ladies gone to the drawing-room—a most luxurious dessert on the table, and some Madeira.

"Charles," said my friend Frank to me, "I have not opened fresh port for you, because I fancy I recollect your partiality for Madeira; but I will do so in a moment if you wish it."

"Oh no, thank you," replied I, "this is perfection in the shape of wine, and I assure you that owing to it I shall soon feel happier; indeed, as happy as a prince, were it not for one thing which I cannot shake off."

"And what is that, Charles?" asked Frank.

"Why, the fact is, that about a month ago I was foolish enough to bind myself by a promise to write six tales. They must be finished by the 31st. I have only written three, and on earth I am to say in the other three there is more than I can manage; and then help me, there's a good fellow, Frank, and then I shall have a load off my mind."

"Help you!" "Not I," replied Frank, "you can get out of your predicament easily enough. Remember that you are a writer, and have been a fair average rover so far through life, can be at no loss for adventures in which you can be borne out by a good penman; therefore, you can readily describe. Write about your London experience."

"Well, I would do so if I was writing for a periodical, but I am writing for friends who have often heard me repeat whatever was amusing in my London life, and that would bear narration. No, do help me, Frank."

The Madeira was beginning to soften Frank's heart. I let it be known that I would tell you a true tale concerning myself. No one has ever yet had a word of it. Promise me faithfully not only that you will never reveal my name in connection with it, but that you will not so disguise it as to render detection impossible; and, moreover, that you will never again, in conversation with me, allude to the subject.

I promised, wondering what was coming. Two or three times Frank stopped in the course of his story. With difficulty I induced him to continue. In fact, if I had not pretended to wish for another bottle of old brandy, I never should have heard of the greater part. I knew full well that I should have a headache next morning, but I also knew that one head-ache and a good story from another person were to be preferred to the headache of an angry penman, and in composing a story myself. I was astonished at the following tale—of course parts of it came out in the shape of question and answer, parts easily, parts on the contrary, in the shape of a story. I was astonished at the following tale—of course parts of it came out in the shape of question and answer, parts easily, parts on the contrary, in the shape of a story.

"Pray, sir, are you a gentleman?" What a strange question to be asked. It never but once before in my life was put to me, and then at school by a bigger boy than myself, what I mean to say is, a young man coming from a young lady's lips, what could it mean? What was I to answer? Be it known, then, that in the car, in spite of the fact that I was a gentleman, I was actually in motion. Seated alone in the carriage was a young lady, about thirty years old, very pretty, light hair, blue eyes, &c. She was evidently in distress, and I fancied wished me elsewhere. After the lapse of a few moments the question was repeated by fair interposition of the driver, "Pray, sir, are you a gentleman?" I was about to answer, "Yes, sir," in a gentlemanly manner, when it struck me that her voice had almost faltered as she spoke, and that whatever her motive was she was at any rate in earnest.

"Madam, I replied, 'your question is a strange one, but I believe I may say I am a gentleman, if you will tell me what you mean by a gentleman, I will answer you with greater certainty than at present I am able to do.'"

"Sir, my idea of a gentleman is that of one who not only will not take advantage of a lady in distress, but will assist her to the utmost of his power."

"Then, madam, you can assure you I am a gentleman."

"Then, sir, will you be kind enough to put your head out of the opposite window, and not look back till I call you."

I rose to obey, wondering what it could mean, and almost glancing at her to see if she were a robber in disguise. All that she said with her in the carriage was a large bundle.

"Stop, sir," she said, "it is perhaps but right that I should tell you this much. I am running away from my home near Reigate. It is a matter of more than life and death with me. The train does not stop between London and Reigate, and I shall most infallibly be pursued by the electric telegraph, and detected at the terminus, unless I can contrive by disguising myself to deceive those who will search for me. I give you the word of a lady that in doing what I am about to do, I am not acting in any way wrongly—more I cannot tell you."

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try to ascertain his real feelings. In a few moments he said:

"Any more wine, Charles?"

"No, thank you," replied I; "but, Frank, I say, did you ever read Ivanhoe, and do you remember just at the end, where Walter Scott says with reference to Ivanhoe, Rebecca, and Rowena, that—"

"I had gone too far."

"Temple," said he sharply, addressing me by my surname, "you said you would have no more wine, if you are not going to the ladies, I am."

He moved towards the door, but returned, took my hand, squeezed it, and said, "Charles, I did not mean to be so abrupt. I hardly knew what I was saying. I feel a little relieved at having told you this chapter of my life; but mind," he whispered, "almost hourly," "mind, never allow again to what I have to-night related."

We went up-stairs—Frank going first—to his dressing-room, probably to wash away traces of emotion. A quarter of an hour later, with his rich tenor voice, he was joining in some merry glee. As I looked at him, I thought how little sometimes do our nearest and dearest relations and friends know of what passes beneath the surface. Oh, how little did I conjecture what was coming when I first heard the commencing words of the story.

"Pray, sir, are you a gentleman?"

CHARLES TEMPLE.

#### INAUGURATION OF THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

Speech of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

On Thursday, the Liverpool School of Science—an institution founded in connection with the Free Library and Museum for the class study of science—was formally inaugurated by the Lord President of the Council.

Invitations had been issued to many noblemen and gentlemen who are conspicuous for their interest in scientific and educational matters, and amongst those who promptly complied were Earl Granville, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Dr. W. Fairbairn, C.E., and several others. During the forenoon, at numerous parties, accompanied by the mayor, Mr. W. Brown, and several local gentlemen, made a tour of the principal buildings in Liverpool, and particularly inspected the Free Library and Museum.

At eight o'clock a public meeting was held in St. George's Hall, which was crowded in every part. The mayor, Mr. S. R. Graves, presided.

The preliminary business having been disposed of, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone rose to address the meeting, and was received with several rounds of applause.

On silence being restored, the right hon. gentleman said: Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen.—It is with no common satisfaction that I meet you, my fellow townspeople, upon the occasion which has brought us together to-night in this magnificent hall—itsself no common ornament to Liverpool—and in the presence of an audience which, I venture to say, is worthy of the hall in which it meets, and of the occasion for which it is gathered together. I think we may well be pleased to perceive in a meeting such as this a token of that union of classes which is happily characteristic of the country. The benefit of one class—the largest, and that which lies nearest the foundation—is the especial purpose of this institution. But we see no signs of divided feelings or divided interests in the various parts of this great community, when we behold every part and every recess of this vast edifice crowded alike with every portion of the great community of the town. (Cheers.)

I must not pass by the special purpose of honour to one who has derived honour at the present moment, I may venture to say, without offence, beyond our fellow citizens. As I understand it, it is the munificence of Colonel Brown—(loud cheers)—which has given us the occasion of meeting together to celebrate the commencement of an institution which, as we hope, will commemorate his name, his successful industry—not his opulence only, but the liberal use he has made of his wealth, for many generations to come, when his own ashes may be cold in the grave, but with his name, I trust, will be gratefully remembered by the inhabitants of Liverpool. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution which I have undertaken to make, a resolution with respect to which, in like manner with the last, I may confidently anticipate your unanimous and warm approval. It states that the School of Science should be established in connection with the Free Library and Museum, is eminently calculated to promote those beneficial objects which have been described in the resolution you have already adopted. Well, there is, I think, a special beauty and harmony in that union of the means and instruments which are to be combined together and directed to a common purpose in the great institution of your Free Library, Hall of Science, and Museum. There the eye will be directly instructed by the inspection of objects gathered from the various regions of nature. The ear will be instructed by the lectures to be delivered in the Hall of Science, and, on the other hand, the mind will be instructed by a process of its own in that library, which requires, I believe, but the visit of a moment, at any hour of any day of the week, in order to bring the conviction that the munificent gift that has been bestowed upon the population of Liverpool is richly appreciated and largely used and enjoyed by that population. I apprehend it is true that immense and varied benefits ought to be derived from the institutions which we are now engaged in celebrating the commencement of. It may perhaps seem almost commonplace to insist upon the close connection that has happily prevailed in this as well as in other countries between the pursuit of science and the attainment of high and beneficial aims both material and moral. But you will be patient, perhaps, with those who address you to-night if I venture to remind you that it has been in some degree a characteristic of Englishmen to consider that they can in a manner of their own, and without formal study, but by those means with the practice of which they are familiar, attain ends which in other countries can only be attained by the science of mechanics, persevering research. No doubt the character of Englishmen is eminently practical, and, in many cases, without speculation and without study, they do contrive to attain many of the fruits of study and of speculation; but at the same time the history of our country eminently and fully proves that if much can be done by the force of natural intelligence and determined perseverance, yet more can be achieved by the use of those other means which regular study can supply. (Cheers.) Let us look for a moment to the sciences to which the hall now opened is about to be dedicated. It is almost needless to speak of the science of mechanics after one so distinguished as the President of the British Association, in phraseology befitting his position, described that progress by the number of pounds of pressure on the square inch. I will venture to refer to another illustration more familiar to us all, if not

so strictly accurate and profound—namely, the number of miles that we travel in the hour. I would recommend those who wish to measure a practical advancement of the kind we are now describing in this country to take the pains to read the evidence which was given by the elder Stephenson, before the first committee of the House of Commons which was appointed to consider the first bill for the purpose of making a railway from Liverpool to Manchester. When that gentleman appeared as a witness in the face of the able, learned men whose business it was to convict him of being a mere dreamer and enthusiast, he judiciously avoided stating what, perhaps, his prophetic spirit had divined of the great results that were about to be achieved. I think, that when Mr. Stephenson was asked at what rate it was probable that a locomotive engine could carry passengers along a railway, he judiciously confined himself to the statement that he was sanguine enough to believe that such an engine would be able, under favourable circumstances, to draw those passengers at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour. (Laughter.) But even that did not satisfy the relentless ingenuity of those who cross-examined him; and they solemnly adjured Mr. Stephenson to say whether, upon his credit as a man of practice, and a man of science, he would undertake to assure that committee that he thought that such an instrument as a steam engine would draw people along iron rails with such great velocity as a speed of eight or ten miles an hour. Mr. Stephenson was so wise in his generation that he would not venture even to speak of eight or ten miles an hour. I don't recollect the figure to which they brought him down, but I think, at least, he would not absolutely commit himself to promise a speed of something more than five or six miles an hour. (Laughter.) But Mr. Harrison, who was the leading counsel against Mr. Stephenson, was not satisfied with the modesty of that eminent man in the prediction he had made. He ridiculed those predictions, and said, "Woe be to the unfortunate gentleman, who, living in Liverpool or in Manchester, and having an engagement to dine in the country at a particular hour, shall trust himself to one of these trains with the expectation it will bring him in time for dinner." (Laughter and cheers.) Well, we have passed by these scenes; and I believe I should be correct in saying that, ever since the locomotive began to display its powers in practice, ever since the railway system has been established, these powers have been far more than double; and, as we have heard to-night, we do not know at what point the limit of their application may be placed. Let us look at one or two other cases mentioned in the report which has been read to you. We are not dealing here with the case of science at large; we are dealing here in the main with the case of those more popular sciences which commonly go by the name of physical sciences or natural sciences. If we take the case of chemistry, look at what chemistry has done within the last twenty years. In a period of trial—the crisis for the agriculture of this country—it has been one of the main agents which has brought the agriculture of the country through that period of trial and crisis, not only without damage, but with an immense augmentation of confidence, of strength, and of health, both to that practice it and to the community at large. (Cheers.) Look, again—I now turn from the sphere of utility to the sphere of beauty—let us look at the progress which we see in our shops, and observe what is the difference in those colours, how they have been multiplied in number, and how they have been increased in beauty. That is owing to the progress which the science of chemistry has made, giving us year by year an augmented command over the whole region of nature, of which we seem to know as much as, compared with those who have gone before us, but of which it is probable we know little indeed, as compared with what those may know who are yet to come. Take, again, the science of geology. Nothing is more characteristic of England—nothing has been more conducive to her greatness than the mining industry of the country; but how vastly has that mining industry been promoted and its operations facilitated by the progress of geological science. There are parts of this country which were mined for coal long ago, and within no great distance of Liverpool; but in the state to which geology had then attained, and the state to which mechanics had then attained, the enterprising men who conducted those operations, could, as it were, but scratch the surface of the ground and obtain such a portion of the coal measures as lay ready to hand under the most favourable circumstances; and it was many of those parts of the country, once, as it was thought, abandoned, at a period when scientific knowledge had not so far advanced, that are now being subjected to renewed explorations, not for the mere purpose of gathering relics, but, on the contrary, in all likelihood for the conducting much greater operations than those conducted by others, though they had the virgin soil submitted to them. Take, again, the famous case of the discovery of gold. I am not one of those who think, as I confess a great many people still think, even among ourselves, that a pound's worth of gold is much more valuable than a pound's worth of something else; but, at the same time, the discovery of gold no doubt has been a remarkable addition to the wealth of the world, during the period in which we live. But it was the prophetic eye of Sir Roderick Murchison, not a man of business, not a man engaged in commerce, but a man who had devoted himself to science, that indicated the circumstances, and also even the region, in which it was to be expected that that discovery would take place. Well, I think those sciences of geology, of mechanics, and chemistry, were the first named in the list that was read to you by the secretary in the report of to-night. But there is another named, which I think came even first in that list—I mean the science of natural history. It may be asked, what is the use of the science of natural history? Well, I must confess that it appears to me that its moral uses are almost infinite; but I will venture to detain you for one moment upon its material uses—say, I will venture to take only one of these material uses—I mean this, the use of suggesting to the mind of a man that he should copy the finished processes by which the Author of Nature, in the works of nature has attained his aims. It is not at all difficult, if you will permit me—I need not detain you long—to point out what I think are striking instances of this truth that man, in all his efforts, has derived his most valuable inventions from the observation of nature. I believe there was a time when it was desired, for an important purpose connected with the introduction of pipes of a particular construction under that river. There was a great difficulty about it, and the man who solved that difficulty was, I believe, no less a man than Mr. Watt. And how did he solve that difficulty? Why, it has been recorded that he solved it by learning how to construct a pipe to get water

under the Clyde, from observing the construction of the shell of a lobster. We often hear of the part which is performed by lobsters on certain occasions, chiefly festive and convivial, and I must add, of the mischief resulting from a too free observation of lobsters on those occasions—(laughter)—but Mr. Watt observed his lobster to some purpose, and learnt from the construction of its shell a great mechanical secret, which he applied to the solution of an important problem, for the comfort and the well-being of his fellow-citizens. Sir Isambard Brunel, I believe, in planning the Thames Tunnel, took his lesson from a very insignificant personage, and yet a personage wise enough to teach him more than he had known before, I mean that personage whom we know by the name of the earthworm; for it was the manner in which he, I believe, bores the earth, that suggested to Brunel the mode of making that very remarkable work, the Thames Tunnel, with which his name is associated. Take, again, the case of Mr. Stephenson. I believe that Mr. Stephenson was content to learn from the bone whatever he did learn with respect to the construction of the tubes with which his name is connected. But there is another name which I hope will always enjoy a high place in the history of British art; and I am glad to quote it for its connection with the study of living nature. I don't believe that a greater name is to be found in the history of art in this country than that of Wedgwood. He was one of those who began, as we may say, from nothing; and he has there are many men in this hall who are making such a commencement, but yet are destined to leave names honourable in the annals of their country. You all know that the industry and skill of Wedgwood were directed to applying those clays and earthen materials in which this country abounds to the formation of pottery and porcelain, and especially of pottery. It is recorded of Wedgwood in that most valuable work of Mr. Smiles, which he has designated by the simple title of "Self Help," that one of the early stages of Wedgwood's operations, when he was still a labourer, and I hardly think of full age, was to make earthenware knife handles in imitation of agate and tortoiseshell, table-plates, in imitation of melons, green vessels for pickles in imitation of leaves, and such like articles. I don't think that there is one of those things that came from the hand of Wedgwood, that is not at this moment worth five, eight, or ten times the price that Wedgwood put upon it. I saw in a shop to-day two little black cups, which I think Wedgwood put out at 4s. or 5s., and the price asked for them—I do not mean to say the shopkeeper wished to be extortive, no, doubt the price was a moderate one—was £2 (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend has referred to ancient times; and I wish to show the truth, the broad truth, of this doctrine, that in the observation of nature lies great part of the means of scientific progress. Allow me to go to the rudiments, to the cradle, of my beginning, and to ask you your opinion, promising that I will give you mine—of three of the most primitive of human inventions—not only the most primitive, but the most fundamental, lying at the root of all social progress. I mean, the ear, the wheel, and the plough. The history of those inventions is so old that it is lost in the darkness of antiquity. It is hardly possible to obtain any historical vestige of that which entirely belongs to the primitive history of mankind, and, therefore, they are matters of speculation, but I think of interesting speculation. If it be true that man in his infancy learned from the observation of nature, depend upon it that nature has not told one-twentieth of her secrets—that she has a great deal more to tell for the benefit of us and of those who come after us. I believe that there is a very little doubt, judging from such considerations of indirect evidence as can be brought to bear upon the question, that the ear—that instrument by which man passes from one continent to another, from one island to another, a process otherwise impossible, was simply learned from the motion of the wing of the bird in clearing the air. Coming to the wheel, I believe that it was learned from observing the circular motion of certain birds, and particularly of one description of hawk, when in its flight—a description of hawk which in the Greek tongue still bears the name from which our "circle" is derived. Thirdly, I come to the plough; and I must confess that in a question of great interest to know how it was, or probably could have been that man should have been directed to the use of that most valuable instrument, the plough. Because, if we consider ourselves in a primitive condition, it is by no means a simple and obvious matter. One would think that man, beginning with the use of his hands, going on with the use of a stick or a pole, or whatever he might have in the simplest form of instrument, he could contrive, seems to be a long way from the idea of a plough, which is a rather artificial production, and implies the double notion of direction from behind and of traction from before, and then a somewhat complete form of instrument. Not presuming to dogmatise, I believe that the probable account that can be given of the invention of the plough is this. That it was founded upon an observation—it may perhaps, excite your mirth—that of which I mean by the snout of the pig. (Loud laughter.) Owing to the practice which prevails of disabling the snout of the pig, by inserting in it something which makes it inconvenient to use nature's weapon for turning up the ground, one does not often have an opportunity of observing it; but if you take an observation of the snout of the pig upon the turf and free from his ring, and when he happens to be in the mind to plough, you will perceive that a pig is an excellent ploughman. (Laughter.) I don't mean to say that he runs his furrows quite as straight as it is desirable the human ploughman should. But his idea of turning up the ground was what men found was necessary in order to bring in the action and the power of the atmosphere to make it fertile,—is the idea which the pig fully understood, and which when free from that which annoys him he knows how to put into practice. (Laughter.) My hon. friend, in referring to me, drew a comparison, as I understood him, between me and the University of Oxford. [Lord Granville was understood to intimate that he had stated what had been done by the London University and the University of Oxford.] At any rate, I may say this on behalf of the University of Oxford:—It is true, I am happy to say, that the University of Oxford has given the very strongest testimonies it was in her power to give in behalf of the cause which we are met to-night to promote. These testimonies are twofold. In the first place, examination has appointed a school for examination in natural science as one of the avenues to degrees and honours within her own bosom; and, in the second place, she has backed the appointment by what both my noble friend and I shall consider as unequivocal proofs of her imagination, by de-

voting a large sum of money to the erection of a very magnificent museum. (Cheers.) I may venture to say that the University of Oxford in one main respect, in my opinion, like the country at large, that is to say, it is both old and young. It is old, because it has subsisted for many centuries; it is young, because it is still full of health, hope, and vigour, and because it has, as I trust, a long future of usefulness and prosperity before it. (Cheers.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, if the pursuit of science, and if the observation of nature has thus been of use to the human industry and to the fabrics which it produces, it is also, I may say, satisfactory to us to reflect how often it has been the means of bringing forth from an obscure and lowly lot those who deserve to be eminent among their fellow citizens. We have seen such men as Robert Stephenson, as Faraday, as Sir Humphrey Davy, and as Hugh Miller, who have been so lately taken from us, beginning life in the condition of labourers, but ending life in stations which were eminent in the face of their fellow countrymen. We have seen others, such as Watt and Crompton, giving their services, which has contributed in a manner which it would be impossible to describe to the general wealth and power of the country. We have seen many, such as Arkwright, themselves reaping a large share of the reward and benefit they had procured for others, and becoming possessors, by the most honourable means, by means most beneficial to the country as well as themselves, of colossal fortunes. I don't say, or desire in mentioning the progress which may be achieved by individuals, to appeal to their merely selfish notions. It is not the possession of money; it is not the raising of this or that man that constitutes the benefit of such advancement. It is the healthy action which is communicated to the whole social frame in a country where class mixes with class—where no man can stand simply upon tradition, although tradition is partly respected here, but where the lowest and humblest in the community, by diligence, by perseverance, by making a full and regular use of the gifts which Providence has committed to him, may bring himself forward to the foremost rank, and thereby not merely reap advantage for himself, but yield to others an example which will again become an opening and a spur to honourable industry. (Loud applause.) I for one admit, and would be among the foremost to assert, that all the material advantages that are to be derived from the observation and the careful study of nature in her many kingdoms, would not only lose much of their value, but would lose it all, say that they would be converted into curses to mankind, if it were true that the moral influence of such studies was deleterious. It would be in vain that you should establish a dominion over the brute forces of the world, if in establishing that dominion you were only to increase the moral disorder that unhappily prevails among the children of mankind, and to render our restoration from that disorder more hopeless and more difficult than ever. But I must say that it is the perversion of these studies, and not their natural use, which alone can make them poisonous to men. Their natural use—their proper and legitimate tendency—surely is to teach all the qualities, or at any rate to teach many among the qualities, that best befit our dependent condition. When a man comes to study and observes the kingdom of nature, and finds himself in contact with vast and gigantic forces that he cannot for a moment resist, he feels himself absolutely in the power and at the disposal of an Almighty Being, and he sinks into humility before the majesty of that Being. But while he thus learns humility, and while he might almost be appalled by the evidence of power, on the other hand he sees those cheering proofs, multiplied every side, of benevolent design, which encourage him to repose a filial trust in the goodness of that God who has so richly, throughout the natural kingdom, provided for the support, the comfort, and the advancement of human nature. (Cheers.) If we are told that intellectual pride is to be the result of useful knowledge, all that I can say is that intellectual pride was not its result in the mind of Bacon, in the mind of Newton, in the minds of most of those great men who have most faithfully and most successfully dedicated themselves to those pursuits; because they have always felt that whatever nature told to us was but a light which glanced upon other regions as yet unexplored, and which testified to the existence of an infinity of knowledge not as yet communicated, entirely transcending that limited province within which it has yet been given to man to walk. In that humility, in that modesty, in that thankfulness, in that sense of the wisdom and goodness of the Almighty, which all His works with one voice and in every quarter proclaim, surely we ought to find lessons, eye, ear, or whatever we call them, effective, perhaps as those which may be delivered from the pulpit of religion, teaching us also the lowliness of our condition, but teaching us also that there is one who cares for us, and who, while we trust Him, and strive to follow Him, will never abandon us in our low estate. (Cheers.) I cannot but feel that, while we do not presume to say that the truths of science lie in the highest region of our nature, which is reserved for the Gospel revelation, yet they are auxiliary and subsidiary in truth and effect to the purposes of that revelation; and my hon. friend who has exerted his munificence in founding this institution is, I think, he has not only been contributing to intellectual advancement and to material progress, not only to cheerful and innocent recreation, an object of no small value, but that he has also been subserving high moral purposes, and aiding the work of the teacher of religion. (Cheers.) I trust that the work which has been this day commenced will make progress upon every day that follows. From the reception which the Free Library has met with among the vast population of Liverpool, I think we are justified in entertaining the hope that the sister institution will be welcomed with equal warmth; and that the working men in this town in many cases after the labour of the day, will not be indisposed to seek refreshment as well as improvement in the hall which has on this very day been inaugurated. The such may be the case in my most earnest and most anxious wish, and I trust that the Hall of Science will become one among the chief ornaments and distinctions which have raised Liverpool to such eminence among the various communities of this country, and which, I believe, will secure for her the continuance of her great and remarkable distinction.—The right hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers.

PAT ATTEMPTS A SMILE.—The blackbird whistles for his dinner just like me!!—said an Irishman to his companion. "How's that, Paddy, my darlin'?" "Why, you spalpeen, don't you see, when he whistles he's calling for his mate."

DON'T AND UPON.—When his cousin, Charlotte Dunne, was married, James said: "It was Dunne before it was begun, Dunne while it was doing, and it was not Dunne when it was done."

#### SMITH O'BRIEN ON THE AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. William Smith O'Brien to his friend, Mr. John P. Leonard, Paris:—

"Brussels, September 30.

"My dear Leonard,—As you expressed a wish, when I saw you at Paris, on the 1st of August, that I should communicate to you the general result of the observations which might be made by me during my proposed excursion, I will endeavour to comply with your wish in the briefest form of language that I can employ. You are aware that when I left Ireland for the purpose of seeking a change of scene during a few weeks, my course was directed to two principal objects. The first was to see the Camp of Chalons, and to make acquaintance with Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, whose illustrious career is a source of pride to every Irishman, and especially to his kinsmen of the county Clare, which county was the habitation of his ancestors during thirty centuries. The second object of my excursion was to study the Hungarian question, in Hungary itself, and to witness a sitting of the Hungarian Diet at Pesth. Through the kindness of the Duke of Magenta, I was enabled to see the Camp of Chalons to great advantage. I spent three days in examining the arrangements of the camp; but, much as I was interested by all that I saw in the camp, I was not less interested by the martial demeanour, manly frankness, dignified simplicity, and intellectual ability of the Duke himself. I also enjoyed the gratification of making acquaintance with the amiable family of the Marshal, and I obtained permission from the Duchess to tell my fellow-countrymen that her eldest son, Patrick, possesses all the qualities of a native-born Irishman. I have, therefore, not been disappointed with regard to the first of the objects which I proposed to myself in this excursion. Neither have I been disappointed in regard to the second. Though I took with me no letters of introduction, I was so fortunate as to make acquaintance with several of the leading members of the Hungarian Diet, and through their kindness was enabled to obtain access to the best sources of information respecting Hungary, and also to witness the dissolution of the Diet. I spent nine days at Pesth, and subsequently I accompanied one of the most prominent members of the Lower House, Count Theodore Csaky, to his home near the Carpathian Mountains, where I spent several days. I confess that I entered Hungary with a strong predisposition in favour of the Hungarians and of the Hungarian cause. These predispositions have been confirmed by all that I witnessed during my recent visit. I expected to find in the Hungarians a manly and chivalrous spirit, but I was not disposed to expect a very high degree of intellectual cultivation. To my surprise, I discovered an extent of intellectual culture which is not surpassed in any part of Europe. Not only at Pesth, but also in the most remote parts of Northern Hungary, I met with many persons who could speak Latin with as much fluency as they speak their mother tongue. A knowledge of French is almost universal among the educated classes, and in travelling on the Continent, I have nowhere found so many persons who speak English as in Hungary. I found the Hungarians to be frank, generous, hospitable, and affectionate. They possess in an eminent degree the characteristics which are expressed by the word 'gentleman.' My opinions in favour of the national claims of the Hungarians have in like manner been confirmed. I feel that I should not do justice to the Hungarian cause if I were to attempt to set forth all the grievances of which they complain. They very much resemble those which have afflicted Ireland, but it is due to the Austrian Government to say that it has not yet systematically the education of property with the same skill which has been employed in Ireland by the British Government during seven centuries; nor has Hungary, like Ireland, lost by misgovernment one-third of its population within fifteen years. Nevertheless, their grievances and their claims are as entitled them to demand the restitution of the right of self-government, which they enjoyed during several centuries. They therefore are fully justified in refusing to subject the interests of Hungary to the control of the Austrian Reichsrath—an assembly in which they place no confidence, and in which, even if it deserved confidence, they would be overruled by adverse majorities, even the voice of the representatives of Ireland is overruled by English majorities in the British Parliament. They only demand the restoration of the ancient constitution of Hungary, subject to the improvements which were adopted in 1843. They are also justified in refusing to acknowledge the legality of any laws other than those which have been passed by the Hungarian Diet, and in refusing to pay taxes which have not been sanctioned by the representatives of the Hungarian people. These resolutions and these claims have been adopted with wonderful unanimity by the Diet and people of Hungary. I have never witnessed in a political assembly such entire unanimity as prevailed in the House of Representatives when they adopted a final protest against the dissolution of the Diet, and this protest was likewise adopted without a dissentient vote by the House of Magnates; in neither have differences of opinion with regard to religion paralyzed the spirit of patriotism. Though the religion of the State is Catholic, and though the Protestants, being a small minority of the population, receive no endowments from the State, their ardour for national freedom is at least as intense as that of the Roman Catholics. One of the most respected inhabitants of the town of Debreczin, a Protestant gentleman who had himself undergone imprisonment during seven years, on account of the part he took in 1849 in support of the national cause, exclaimed, 'Unum Deum, unum patriam habemus,' when describing to me the state of feeling which prevails among the Protestants of Hungary. What will this noble sentiment, 'We have one God and one country,' be uttered alike by the Catholics and Protestants of Ireland? An attempt has been made by the statesmen and newspapers of Austria to produce an impression throughout Europe that the Hungarian cause embodies the claims of only a small section of the people—the pure Magyar race—and that the Magyar nobles are the only portion of the population whose voice is expressed by the Diet. The most conclusive answer that can be offered to this observation is the fact that in several of the counties whose representatives have taken a prominent part in opposition to the Austrian Government there is scarcely to be found a single Magyar elector. I had myself an opportunity of testing the truth of this observation in the county of Szepes, the population of which county consists of Germans long settled in Hungary and of Slovaks. The general result of my inquiries has been that an impression has been left on my mind to the effect that if Austria do not speedily accede to the claims of Hungary she will lose Hungary altogether. At present the Hungarians are in a state of siege, and are practically subject to martial law. I met several persons amongst

the most distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of the country who told me that their houses are at present occupied by Austrian soldiers, varying in numbers from 20 to 110, who live at free quarters upon them until the taxes due to the Government are paid. This is a state of things which is so unnatural that it cannot be long tolerated. From the wanton insults and provocations which are daily offered to the most respected members of society in Hungary I am disposed to infer that the Austrian Government is desirous to produce an outbreak at present, in the belief that it may be more easily quelled now than hereafter. The leaders of the Hungarian people are, however, determined to thwart this design, and at present rely upon passive resistance rather than upon armed insurrection for the achievement of their aim; but if the Austrian Government should become involved in difficulties of any kind, they will then reject all terms of accommodation which may be offered. I am not prepared to say that France ought to engage in another war merely for the purpose of humbling Austria, but I feel convinced that if Napoleon were to declare that France would not lay down her arms until the rights of the oppressed nations of Eastern Europe shall be vindicated, the map of Europe would be completely changed within a period of five years. The Austrian empire at present is a smouldering volcano. Venice and the Italian provinces of Austria are irreconcilably discontented. Hungary is discontented, Galicia is discontented, Bohemia is discontented. It is said that even Tyrol is discontented. In the event of a war undertaken by France in favour of these nationalities and of Poland, the physical force of a great part of Europe, and the sympathies of a still greater portion of mankind, would be enlisted against Austria, and also against Russia, in case Russia were again, as in 1849, to reinforce the crumbling power of Austria. The Court and the aristocracy, both in England and Prussia, might, perhaps, endeavour to raise a party in favour of Austria; but I am convinced that both in England and in Prussia, these efforts could be counteracted by the public opinion of the English and the Prussian nations. Truly, therefore, may it be said that Napoleon is 'master of the situation.' At present he is embarrassed by the Italian question. If he abandon the Pope, he will incur the condemnation of a large proportion of the Catholics of the world; but if, in conjunction with his ally, Victor Emmanuel, he were to declare that the Germans shall no longer hold a foot of ground in Italy, he would obtain the sympathy and support of every lover of national freedom throughout the world. A war in favour of the oppressed provinces of Italy would probably be the signal for a revolt in Hungary, and it is not improbable that the Poles would also avail themselves of such a collision to vindicate their own rights, and to reconstitute the kingdom of Poland. If they were supported by France, Italy, and Hungary, they might bid defiance to the united forces of Russia and Austria. If these views be well-founded, every true friend of Austria ought to urge the Austrian Government to conciliate the Hungarians without delay, by restoring to them their constitutional rights. At the present moment they will accept a connexion with Austria, under the personal rule of the present sovereign and of his successors, when duly recognised as Kings of Hungary; but in the course of a few months such a reconciliation may become impossible, and, as in the case of Lombardy, Austria will then hear from every lip the ominous words,—'Too late! too late!' which have already been fatal to so many dynasties. Such are the general impressions which have been made upon my mind by my recent visit to Hungary. I were to set forth the facts upon which they are founded, I should be compelled to extend this letter beyond its due limits. I have, therefore been compelled to offer only an outline of the present state of Hungarian affairs. But even a few words from a disinterested witness may be useful, and as I am anxious that an accommodation (transaction) should take place between the Hungarians and the Austrian Government, you may consider this letter as my contribution to the public opinion of Europe in relation to the disputes between Hungary and Austria. These disputes are watched with much interest by our countrymen in Ireland, and it is probable that many Irishmen may share your desire to have made acquainted with the impressions which have been formed on my mind by my recent visit to Hungary. As I travel for the purpose of collecting information which may be useful to my country, I may, perhaps, hereafter present to them a more detailed account of the past history, present condition, and future prospects of Hungary. In the meantime I am happy to connect your name with the cause of Hungary. I feel sure that as an Irishman you recognise the parallel which exists between our national claims and those of the Hungarian people. A concession to the claims of justice in Hungary will furnish a precedent which may hereafter be applied to Ireland, but, even apart from selfish considerations, every friend of freedom must wish success to the efforts of the noble nation which is now struggling to regain its improved form, its ancient right of self-government. Let us, then, reciprocate the sentiment with which I was greeted at a sylvan entertainment given in a forest within sight of the Carpathian mountains—'Vivat Hibernia! Vivat Hungaria!'

"Believe me, with much esteem,  
"Yours very sincerely,  
"WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.  
"J. P. LEONARD, Esq., Paris."

THE METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER PRESS.—On the 1st of October, the Times, made its appearance at threepence, and the Morning Post, Herald, and Advertiser followed suit. Those who maintained that the public would never enjoy the benefit of the remitted paper duty, and that it would be absorbed by the stationer, are so far confused. Not only the paper duty, says the *Critic*, but far more than the duty, it given to the public by this action of the Times. The remitted tax is 1d. on the pound of paper, but it takes four copies of the Times to make 1 lb. of paper, and therefore the public receives a penny where the remitted taxation only amounts to 3-8ths of a penny. The Times is trying to overcome this loss by raising the price of its advertisements 50 per cent., but its contemporaries will scarcely be able to make ends meet in the same way. Their reduced prices are not likely to extend their circulation in the face of the active opposition of the penny press; and the regular readers of the Post, the Herald, and the Advertiser, will certainly buy them at 4d. as at 3d. Take the *Morning Advertiser* as an instance; its circulation as the organ of the publicans is fixed and assured. Its change from 4d. to 3d. will neither extend its circulation nor increase its advertisements. Its daily issue is estimated at 2000, so, therefore, the 1d. it has remitted from its price, in order to run fair with the Times, involves a daily loss of £25, a weekly of £150, and a yearly of £7500; probably its entire profits! From this, of course, has to be deducted whatever gain may accrue from the lowered price of paper, but which at the most favourable estimate would scarcely reduce the loss to less than £5000 per ann. —*News*, October 26.







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THE following is the allocution delivered by the Pope, at the Secret Consistory, held at Rome on the 30th ultimo:—

"In presence of such a deplorable overthrow of divine and human things, you will easily understand, venerable brethren, all the bitterness of our sorrow. But in the midst of this pain and anguish, which we could never support without special assistance from God, it is for us a supreme consolation to see the admirable religion, the virtue, and the courage of our venerable brethren, the Bishops of Italy, and of all the Catholic world. These venerable brethren, attached to us and to the chair of Peter by the closest ties of faith, charity, and respect, not allowing themselves to be intimidated by any peril, and fulfilling their ministry to the immortal honour of their name and order, do not cease, both by tongue and by writings full of wisdom, to defend with intrepidity the cause of God, that of his Holy Church, and of

**WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD.**  
(From the London Review, October 26.)  
BEFORE the unhappy war now raging in the

The promise was not fulfilled. Events in his absence had been marching more rapidly in America than he anticipated when he left. The signs that the Republican party would carry their man at the approaching election for President became stronger every day. The Governor himself was named as a candidate, and as he seemed to have a fair chance (the name of Abraham Lincoln had not even been mentioned), he staid home with all possible delay, but only to find, as other great and illustrious Americans had found, that the chance that he was too honest and too desired a man to be available for the Presidency. It was no sooner made certain, however, that Mr. Lincoln would be the new President, than North and South agreed with unprecedented unanimity that no other person than Mr. Seward could possibly receive the appointment of

a severe struggle, by a majority of 10,422.

As the Governor of a State larger than England, Scotland, and Wales, Mr. Sewall was so greatly in advance of his time and people that his administration was anything but comfortable to himself or tranquillising to the country. In his messages to both Houses of his Parliament at Albany he took high ground on the subject of popular education, contending that the welfare of the State demanded the education of all its children, not as a matter of charity, but of justice and public safety. But as the children to be mostly benefited were those of the poor Irish Roman Catholic immigrants, of which there were upwards of 25,000 in the city of New York alone, prowling in the streets like the "City Rats" of London, and "educating" education, unless in crime, he managed to involve himself with the ultra-Protestant and Puritan party throughout the State, who resented, as they have done elsewhere, either to

The latter was considered a fanatic, but Mr. Seward was regarded as a cool, wary, and insidious foe, who could neither be laughed at, coerced, nor answered, and whose logical dexterity and power of words were continual thorns in their sides, and drops of bitterness in

**THE NEW CODE OF NAVAL REGULATIONS.**

and the consequences.

It will give the following, as a sample of the line of crystallization adopted. Clause 2, 40: "Officers of the Civil branch are not to assume any military command whatsoever, either afloat or on shore." Nothing can be more terse and definite than the above. Yet it is followed by clause 3. "Notwithstanding the relative rank conferred by these regulations on officers of the civil branch, they are, in all such details and matters as relates to the service on which they are employed, the duties of the fleet, and to the discipline and interior economy of her Majesty's ships, to be subject to the authority of the executive officers of the military branch; and in no case shall they be deemed to be superior in rank to, or take precedence of the officer appointed to command the ship or establishment in which they are employed, or the officer commanding the force on board the command of such ship or establishment may properly devolve in the absence of the officer appointed to the command thereof."

Clause 5 is just a sort of penny-a-liner's mode of describing a small simple fact, much better given in clause 2; but, in order, we presume to

**THE STAR OF INDIA.**

The Order is, we believe, intended, principally, as a reward for loyalty in the native Princes and chiefs, and will require great discrimination in the distribution to prevent the desecration of so distinguished a decoration. We have heard of the Order of the Bath being worn under very equivocal circumstances by our friend, Jung Bahadour, and it would be a pity if what was intended to be a most distinguished Order of Knighthood, and which is worn by such Englishmen as Sir Hugh Rose, should be allowed to fall into contempt in unworthy native hands. However, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." We have had a grand installation at Calcutta, and an admirable selection for the first knight. A truer champion never drew sword than Sir Hugh Rose, nor one more worthy of his Sovereign's distinguishing favour. The Royal salute was fired, the whole of English and Indian high life was gathered at the Durbar, the combatants of the English talcoots were relieved by the military and civil units, and native gentlemen blazoned in such jewels and tinseled as they could conveniently carry. The Brahmans attended in their white muslin robes, and the ladies mustered in all the glories of the most expansive crinolines. In short, a great day for India, was the 26th August, 1861, and we trust that it will also turn out to have been a day of good omen. Our Sovereign has by the institution of this Order, frankly and gracefully extended the olive branch to her penitent Indian subjects; it will be their fault if that olive branch be again changed for a



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